CAIRO, Aug. 5. 1863. The Steamer Ruth, Capt. Pegram, left Cairo last night at 11 o'clock, with a small passenger list and 600 tons of freight, bound for Helena. Her load consisted partly of about 100 head of fat cattle for

the army, and 122 mules, Paymester Brinton, of Philadelphia, with \$2,600,000 was a passenger, en route for the army of Gen. Grant, having as guard, thirty men of the 9th Wisconsin regiment, under Lieut. Ccurier, Less than an hour after leaving this place, the solored chambermaid discovered fire aft on the starboard side, near the stern. She gave the alarm, and a scene of confusion ensued, though not as great as might have | therence of their pernicious doctrines.

been expected. It is said by pasengers that not four minutes clapsed after the first alarm, before the entire upper works of the steamer | down the programme of the party to which | dation. were in a perfect blaze. The Captain was at his post. As soon as he saw that nothing but the direct intervention of Providence could saye his boat, he caused her head to be turned towards the Missouri shore, not more than eight miles from Cairo, in the vicinity of and just below Norfolk landing, and with a full head of steam on, be ran her thard aground bow on -Some thirty feet of her stern broke off by force of the shock, and the passengers, crew, and every one, excepting five soldiers on guard over the money in the Paymaster's box, made a simultaneous rush for the shore. A few jumped overboard and were drowned, or swam to the bank and climbed on shore. The five soldiers mentioned remaining at their pust bravely turning the tide, and trying to induce confidence in escaping passengers, but their efforts were fruitless. Paymaster Brinton had given them orders they implicitly ob yed until the boat struck with a crash upon the banks then swung. All would own choosing; the people deprived of evsoon be lest and no hope remaining of sav ing the money, they also left their position and endeavored to escape. Before all could leap off, the boat recoiled from shore one wheel still going, and shot out into the

Five of the 9th Wis, and several pass, engers, all the cattle, mules, money, freight chambermaid, one of the clerks, the son of Mr. Oglesby. one Paymaster Greenwalt of Harrisburg, Pa, three Paymasters' clerks, (uames unknown) were known to be aboard. The flames cracked and spread cattle and mules broke loose and jumped overboard and swam a shore, one with his trunk, and others nearly naked, swam out into the stream, seeming also insane, and was carried under and lost. Soon the wreck sank, and her seething fires were quenced in deep waters.

The steamer Shirgiss arrived during the night bringing all the pasengers, Captain, Clerk, and such property as could be pick-The reporter, associated with your cor

respondent, intends visiting the scene of disaster this morning. A list of those lost will be sent as soon as it can be perfected. At present the excitement runs so high

The following is the list of name : Major N. S. Brinton, of Philadelphia, in charge Clerk H. S. Goddard, Philedelphia.

Major W. B. Mendenhall, Pennsylvania. John D. Ford, Clerk. Major W W White, Burlington, Iowa. J S Graves, Clerk. Major Josiah Tilden, Galesburg. L H Martin, Clerk, missing, Major J W Brigden, Eria, Pa,

W H Lomis, clerk. Major W H Jamison, Boston, side of his head slightly scorched. S C Sampson, Clerk, missing. Major J M Paumphrey, Wheeling. S C Fletcher, Clerk.

Major T D Greenwalt, Harrisburg missing-undoubtedly lost. Frank Oglesby, Clerk of steamer, lost, Two negro deck hands, chambermaid and colored woman, cabin passenger, lost. Captain, First and Second Clerks, and

rest of the crew saved. The papers and all the books of the boat were lost. Thirty-one soldiers of Co. I. 9th Wisconsin, as guard to the Paymasters under command of Lieut. Courier, of these one Corporal and four privates are lost, three killed by a stage plack falling on them while in the water; altogether there are about thirty lives lost. Four hundred tons Commissary and Sutlers' stores and about one hundred tons of private freight were all lost. There was about 200 persons on board, in all. The boat, valued a \$100,000, is insured for \$50,000.

The fire broke out in the after part of the boat, some say between decks, others say in the nursery. When the boatstruck the shore the fire having driven the engineers from their posts, the engines continued to work, her bow was soon turned from shore, and she again started down river. When she left the shore there were about thirty persons on her bow, nearly all of whom must have perished .-The soldiers are said to have acted heroieally, and to have stood by the boxes containing the money until it was certain all was consumed. The boxes were iron bound, and too heavy to be removed. Besides, the flames spread all over the boat in less than five minutes. There is no satisfactory theory as to how the fire originated. It is believed, however, to have been fired by an incendiary in the interest of the rebel government. An effort was made to fire the! Naval De-

pot here night before last.

Capt, Harry Mc Dougal, who has spent several days at Vicksburg since its surren-der, writes the New Albany Ledger that he has made the most careful inquiry as to actual number of women killed in the city during the bombardment of the town by Gen. Grant, He learns that the number is twenty. Besides these, quite a number of children were also killed. Capt. Mc Dougal states that, during the bombardment, it was not su uncommon sight for the women to be seen, parasol in hand, promeoading the streets, and that the the bravado spirit with which they thus exposed themselves. In one instance of she death of children, eight or ten little boys were playing together in front of one of the caves dug into the hill-side for the protection of the women and children; a shell exploded in their midst, killing seven of them. One little fellow, a most interesting child, and son of a formerly prom» torn into fragments.

Gen. Pemberton refused to allow the women and children to leave the city, and of the women and little innocents killed during the bombardment. These statements were obtained from the principal busines men of Vicksburg, and are doubtless correct.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Federal Expedition to Jackson, North Carolina, FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 4. The Norfolk Virginian contains the fol-

SANILLE'S HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 3. News has been received here of the cavalry and artillery expedition under Col. Spear. They crossed the Chowan river, at Winton, N. C., and proceeded to Jackson, twelve miles from Welden, near the Boanoke river, where the enemy was discomewhat remarkable doctrine that "the covered in strong force. Our advance made a splendid charge on the rebel ad. Administration is the country." Thus 

## JOLIET SIGNAL.

JOLIET, ILLINOIS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY . Tuesday, August 11, 1868.

Policy of the Administration. The last twelve months have developed more fully the policy of the Administration, and the object in conducting the war as demanded by the radical element of the

President Lincoln is ambitious of a reelection and hence yields to the counsels of the Abelitionists. In order to gain the applause and support of the fanatical, he lends his immense power to the fur-

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from Washington, lays Mr. Lincoln has yielded acquiescense .-This radical party, who now have the Administration to do their bidding, and bound to conform to the established laws have only sustained the war because it of war, but the war in this country has promised opportunities of overriding all grown beyond the proportions of simply constitutional barriers to the success of a rebellion or insurrection. For according their fanatical opposition to slavery and to VATTEL, whose commentaries on the slaveholders, loyal and disloyal, now bold- laws of nations are acknowledged by all ly and defiantly justist that the war shall enlightened powers, when a party is formnot stop until every slave is free, and every ed in a State, who no longer obey the rebel's property is confiscated.

be to make peace and return to their allegiance, until all the rebellious States are called a civil war. overrun and occupied by standing armies, the State governments abolished and superseded by the radical satraps of their ery right and made pay the beaviest penalties for their treason, and the country given up to the occupation of negro bondbolders and Northern Abolitionists.

This, then, appears to be the policy of the Administration, And to carry out this nation, it becomes equally and even more policy, freeman are to be seized and drag- necessary in the unhappy circumstance of about 14 years old. ged from their quiet homes and made to two incensed parties lacerating their comperil their lives.

If the radical Abolition measures, the ing, and the arming of the emancipated the world ever produced. slaves, are to be persisted in, then may we galaxy of nations.

that no man's statements can be relied up- store the Union as it was and to secure the our people whom the fortunes of war in a spirit of conquest, of rapine, or lust of of the South are given to understand that and more destructive to the nation. they cannot return to the Union without submitting to a vassalage more abject than that of the serfs of Russia.

If the Administration has fully determained, in defiance of all the warnings that tween the Government and the seceders ment. have come up from every quarter, to con- ought to be carried on in the same manner duct the war in accordance with the Abo. as by two different nations. lition policy, it would be more appropriate and to send our armies forth to do battle under banners on which "Subjugation and Extermination" are inscribed.

But let us hope that we are not get given up to destruction. Let us hope that the us, and stand firm by the constitution as pass away and free government be re-estab

### The Kentucky Election.

On the eve of the election which took place in Kentucky on the 3d inst., martial law was declared throughout the state, and guards of soldiers were placed about the ballot-boxes to keep Democrats from vot. ing, unless they bowed the knee to King Abraham the First. This they refused to do, and the consequence is, an Abelition

It is thus that the Administration is seeking to sustain itself in power. One by one it is wiping out the gurranteed rights of the people and annulling the sacred pr. visions of the constitution. The late inter ference with the election in a soverign loyal State, shows whither we are drifting. If the people remain submissive, it will semblance of republican government leit. Yet these outrages upon the constitution

are all perpetrated in the name of loyalty. Well may we exclaim, Ob, loyalty, what outrages are committed in thy name, and number of them killed is attributable to beneath thy cover, what dark, treasonable, fanatical and damnable doctrines are pro-

# An Unhealthy Country.

The cause of the fulsification of Gov. Andrew's prediction that the "highways and by-ways would swarm with armed inent merchant of the town, was literally men" in case an emancipation proclamation was issued, has just been discovered. The young men of New England are extremely he is, therefore, responsible for the deaths | sickly. But ten out of a hundred are well | of the most proficient teachers of penmanenough to go to the war.

We hope this explanation will be satisfactory, for cripples and sick men should not be compelled to fight.

However the boasted healthfulness of New England has been destroyed. It must be regarded bereafter as an exceedingly sickly part of the country.

But notwithstanding the extreme debility of the men of New England, they are almost to a man "loyal" and in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war."

#### The Laws of War.

Many people, and the Abolitionists particularly, argue that the laws governing war between civilised nations, should not apply to the present rebellion in this country. Some urge that the rebel prisoners should be treated with the utmost severity. and others maintain that they should be hanged as soon as taken.

And we regret to confess that the Ad ministration has adopted this inhuman policy, to a certain degree, in dealing with the rebel enemies. The shooting of the ten men in Missouri by the infamous McNeil, the hanging of two rebel officers in Tennessee, the imprisonment of Morgan are acts clearly in controvention to the laws of war observed by all first class na-

tionalities. The allegation that different customs prevail in the treatment of prisoners cap tured in a civil war, is without legal foun | bles us to form something like an estimate

If it were merely a rebellion, we would ing us. not eav that the government would be rightful vulers, and are possessed of suffi-According to their programme it must go cient strength to oppose them, or when on, no matter how willing the South may the nation is divided into two opposite factions, and both sides take up arms, it is

> And the same author adds that this be ing the case, it is very evident that the common laws of war-those maxims of humanity, moderation, and honor which city, who had been at work for Mr. John characterize war between christian nations should be observed by both parties in ev- stantly killed by a kick from one of Mr. ery civil war. For the same reasons which | Kerwin's horses on the 2d inet. . He enterrender the observance of those maxims a ed the stable to feed the horses, and carematter of obligation between nation and mon country.

This is the definition of civil war and confiscation of property, the emancipation | the manner of conducting it by one of the of slavery wherever our armies gain a foot, at lest and most accredited legal writers

Now, on the score of humanity and com give up all hope of a restoration of the mon justice to our own people as well as Union as it was. Our Republic will be to those who have taken up arms against reduced to a despotism, wherein negro us, every right-minded person should proequality and negro citizenship will be test against the cruel policy advocated by the fundamental principle, and our proud the Abolitionists. Who is not aware that national name will be blotted from the should the President conceive it right to hang up our prisoners as traitors or reb-Under this radical policy, the war els, the opposite party would be compelled henceforth is not to be prosecuted to re- to adopt a similar course towards those of blessing of liberty and peace to the people, throw into their bands. If our Governbut as it is now unblushingly avowed by ment does not religiously observe the terms of capitulations, and other conventions made with our enemies, they of dominion, of savage barbarity. Our soldiers course will treat us in like manner .are no longer invited to march to the music | Should we burn and ravage, they will of the Union, but are to go forth to destroy follow the example, and the war will be- calamities which now depress our distracone portion of it, and to lay waste the land; come, as it already has to a great extent. and the misguided and exasperated people oruel and borrible; inhuman and bloody.

Therefore, it must be admitted by every man, not a mad fatatic, or a vile wretch who glories in scenes of barbarity, blood and carnage, that the present conflict be-

This the fathers, mothers, wives, and bereafter to have the stars and stripes other relations and friends of the men who erased from our glorious national emblem | have joined our armies, as well as the soldiere themselves, expect and demand of the Government; for if our Government will conform to the laws of civilized warfare, so will our scuthern enemies.

By the steamship Arabia, we have bad men, South and North, will soon be interesting news from Europe. A debate thrust aside, and that men who will be occurred in the British house of commons, governed by reason humanity and law, in- on the subject of building vessels at English stead of fanatical jealousies, and inordinate docks for the Confederate States. Mr. press. thirst for power, will take their places. Lat | Cubden thought if the vessels now building us trust to the ballot-box to wrest the Re | in England for Jeff. Davis government public from the dangers which encompass | were permitted to depart, it would cause a declaration of war on the part of the the fathers made it, and the storm may yet United States. Palmerston defended the course of his government, and argued that there was no distinction in principle be tween furnishing the federals with arms

and the confederates with ships. HONORED BY THE DRAFT -. The telegraph nforms us that John G. Nicolay, private secretary to the president, was drafted in Washington City. As George is one of the strictest sect of loyalists, we shall expect that he will recognize the "finger of Providence" pointing him to the "field where glory awaites him." We fear, however, that he will turn out as did Edward Ev.

erett's sons, and pay his little \$300. DEATH OF H. M. JOHNSON, Eeq -Our readers of this city and vicinity will be pained to learn of the death of H. M. Johnson, Esq., which took place in Kankakee on the 6th inst., of typhoid fever. He was a young lawyer of bright promise, not be long before we shall not have the and by his gentlemanly attentions while clerk in the post office bere, and his correct moral deportment won the respect and es-

> A NEW ESTABLISHMENT.-We would call the attention of dealers in groceries to the card of Mesers. Akers & Casey, in our advertising columns. They have opened one of the heaviest establishments in Chicago, and are prepared or furnish goods on most favorable terms. Here, where Mr. Casey resides and is so well and favorably known it is not necessary to assure people that they will get the worth of their money by

> patronizing Mesers. Akers & Casey. PENMANSHIP.-Prof. Geo. S. Beall, one ship in the country, has arrived in this city and will open a school in Young's Hall or, Monday evening next. Terms, \$2 for fourteen lessons. Those who wish to improve in this most beautiful and useful accomplishment, should join Prof. Beall's class.

THE MANNOTH SHOW .- Van Amburgh & Co's. menagerie will exhibit in this city on Saturday next. They have an immense collection of animals which are said to be highly tamed. Van Amburgh, whose fame as a successful tamer of the most ferocious wild animals is world-wide, will accompating the same of his could be adjusted honorably alike to all might have hoped to be made a major-including women, and might have hoped to be made a major-including women, and might have hoped to be made a major-including women, and might have hoped to be made a major-including women, and might have hoped to be made a major-including women, and might have hoped to be made a major-including women, and might have hoped to be made a major-including women, and might have hoped to be made a major-including women, and might have hoped to be made a major-including women, and with might have hoped to be made a major-including women, and with might have hoped to be made a major-including women, and with might have hoped to be made a major-including women, and with might have hoped to be made a major-including women, and with might have hoped to be made a major-including women, and with might have hoped to be made a major-including women, and with might have hoped to be made a major-including women, and with might have hoped to be made a major-including women, and with might have hoped to be made a major-including women, and with might have hoped to be made a major-including women, and with might have hoped to be made a major-including women, and with might have hoped to be made a major-including women, and with might have hoped to be made a major-including women, and with might have hoped to be made a major-including women, and with might have hoped to be made a major-including women, and with might have hoped to be made a major-including women, and with might have hoped to be made a major-including women, and with might have hoped to be made a major-including women, and women, and with might have hoped to be made a major-including women, and with might have hoped to be made a major-including women, and with might have hoped to be made a major-including wome

The Harvest.—The grain in this section is principally harvested. Owing to the drouth the yield was not over two-

#### From Europe. The country will never know how many

The Losses at Gettysburg.

and two hundred. Quite a little army."

of what this appalling political war is cost

Infamous

the Abolitionist of this place burnt bon-fires to-night over the death of the Hon.

John of Crittendan, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

"To the lasting disgrace of Millersburg,

We find the above in the Cleveland

Plaindealer. It is thus that the Abolitior -

ists insult the memory of that pure and no-

ble patriot. When the murderer John

Brown was hanged they tied grape'en their

tressonable arms; but when the tried

friend of his country. John J Criftenden,

died, they burnt bonfires. Such is Abeli-

Kerwin two miles west of the city, was in-

lessly went to near their heels, and the

loss of his life was the result. He was

FINE SHOWERS .- On Saturday and Sun-

day last we were visited by a series of fine

showers, wetting the ground thoroughly .-

The parched grass and dried up vegetation

generally has assumed a different bue, and

Hon. William L. Yancy, the noted

Southern politician and one of the earliest

apostles of secession, died at Montgomery,

J. W. Fennerty, Sutler of the Yates

Maine Democratic State Con-

Portland, Me., Aug. 6.

vention.

destructive of the Union and the govern-

4. The war is now being conducted, not

will. The people are the only lawful sov-

ereigne, and public functionaries are their

6 On the part of the rebel States, if

disposition is shown to return, they should

be welcomed back with all their dignity,

7. This resolution denounces arbitrary

8. Asserts freedom of speech and of the

9. Denounces the conscription law as

unjust, but counsels obedience to it, unless

10. Indorses the course of Gov. Seymour,

11. Commeds our soldiers, and says they

Hon. Bion Bradbury, of Eastport, the

caudidate last year, was nominated for

Jake Utica Heard From.

WILMINGTON, ILL., August 6, 1863.

Who has not, when reading Curran's

description of an informer, bad his cheek

mantle with shame and feel humilated that

such a thing should encumber the earth .-

An informer embodies all the meaner at-

sum and substance of human depravity.

The late attempts of two worthy mem-

your city to injure the reputation of young

Dagood and Patrick is in perfect keeping

with the character of informers-vindictive

and cowardly, treacherous and sneaking

hoary-headed and villainous, they sought

ton direct "not knowing his sentiments,

cause he was approachable.

forgotten these things?

from Joliet to the Gulf

that is to say, they did not know whether

And then hear these miserable specimen

Loyalty, indeed! Permit me touck who

when the news of the fall of Mexico was

heralded over the country, stole the cannot

in order to prevent the loyal men of Joliet

celebrating in a proper manner that glori-

our event. Who, wen accused of the theft,

boldly declared that it was unbecoming for

a Christian (Puritan)people to rejoice at

the discomfiture of the nation's epemies.

Loyalty-bab! Men with their record

can't hoodwink me with their loud-mouth-

ed professions. Have the people of Joliet

these political harlequins occupied at the

meeting at the Court House in February,

1861, when the people would petition the

Congress to adjust the matter of differences

and not plunge the country into an inter-

minable civil war, when they told you that

they would have no compromise-that

with ten thousand men they could march

Now young Orgood and Patrick were op-

Have they forgotten the attitude which

They d red not approach Capt. Hunting-

Governor with great unanimity.

the courts decide it unconstitutional.

are worthy the nation's gratitude.

of New York.

EDITORS SIGNAL:-

to stab unscen.

equality, and rights unimpaired.

300 delegates

sence of that brotherly spirit.

Snarpshooter regiment, has our thanks for

everything now looks promising.

Ala., on the 27th ult.

late Memphis papers.

ted and unhappy land.

KILLED .- A son of Mr. Stewart of this

Millersburg, Ohio, July 27.

Yours.

them "quite a little army."

St. Johne, Aug. 7. The steamship Hibernian, from Liversoldiers were killed or disabled during the pool the 30th, via Greencastle the 31st pasfearful battles at Gettysburg. Various sed Cape Race at 8 P. M. and widely differing estimates have been It was believed at Frankfort that the

given, official and otherwise, but the state-Polish question would be settled by diplo-The war panie had subsided in ment of Dr. G. Winslow, of the U. S. Sani-Paris. La France save that news from tary commission, is doubtless more nearly Petersburg indicates a conciliatory disaccurate than any vet furnished. He save that "in all the wounded on our side ENGLAND .- The London Globe, in re viewing the situation of American affairs.

amounts to fourteen thousand two hundred ntends that the rebels are far from beand on the rebel side to about sixteen thoung conquered, and thinks that Lee, at sand. The killed were nearly equally di-Culpepper, is as safe as ever. Gen. Grant's vided, amounting to about ten thousand campaign is the most brilliant, but will be confined in its fruits to the immediate neighborhood of the river. The Globe Forty thousand men killed and wounded

in three days! Well may the D ctor call "If the Federals are wise, they will ex ert themselves to secure what they have The number excels the population of got for territorial arrangements, and abandon the impossible enterprise of subjugathis whole county, and equals the population of our city nearly six times, which ena

St. Johns, N. F., Aug. 8. The steamship China, from Liverpool August I, passed Cape Race at noon today (Saturday), en route to New York .-Her dates are two days later than those by the Hibernian. GREAT BRITAIN .- The Times argues to

not likely to provematerially advantageous to them The Army and Navy Gazette takes a most gloomy view of the military prospects of

the Confederates. It says: 'The retreat of Gen. Bragg and the flight of Gen. Joe Johnston before General Sherman's forces show sufficient signs of exhaustion." It adds: "Charleston is in real danger, and, if i

falls. Savannah forlows." Still at thinks that the Federal armies cannot be filled without a conscription, which may be resisted by the North, and the Confederates yet wrest victories from her grasp.

#### From Memphis.

Memphis, Aug. 5. By the arrival of the Minnebaha I have advice from New Orleans to the 29th and Vicksburg to the 1st inst.

On the 29th of July Gen Banks and staff, and Gens. Franklin Weitzel, Stone, Bowen, and other officers, with a large number of invited citizens of New Orleans, took passage on the steamer Crescent City for Vicksburg. The real object of Gen. Banks' visit to that place is contraband, but enough can be given the public to make them feel satisfied that a movement will soon be made that will equal in its accomplishment any yet put into execution.

The arrivals of steamers at New Orleans on the 29th were the Raymond and Iberville, from Vicksburg, and the Lafourche, from Baton Rouge. The river bere has risen, the past 24 hours six inches.

The Gaty, Lady Jackson, and Von Phul have arrived, and the Von Phul, Gaty, and Minnehaha departed. A few cases of vellow fever have occur red in New Orleans, but the health of the city for the time of year is good.

Vicksburg is reported very unhealthy, typhoid fever and diarrhoea being the principal diseases.

Memphis, Aug. 6. The Saline arrived last evening from imploy them as such ; The democratic State convention met below, loaded down with cotton. The City 1. All men, irrespective of party, are voyage up 23 of the sick died, and were from interference. invited to unite for the termination of the 2. The Union was framed in fraternity and concession, and cannot exist in the ab sick list into the hospitals of that city. Gen. Ben. Prentiss und staff arrived from 3. We will earnestly support every con-Helens on the Courier this morning. Re- of which is conclusive against the policy .stitutional measure tending to preserve the ports are in town that he will soon take The democracy have said they were willing Union. We cannot, therefore, support the command of this post, in place of Gen. present administration, whose course is

Hurlbut, who has resigned. Several boats are in port and up from New Orleans. As soon as the restrictions are removed from the transit of goods, diers who are in the hands of the enemy,

for the restoration of the Union, but for the a large trade with that port is acticipaabolition of slavery and the destruction of For some days past the weather has been 5. Under our form of government, the extremely sultry and hot. sovereign power is vested in the people, and rests upon no other foundation than that

Church Dedication at Logans- of deception in this matter. Let us hear port, Ind. A correspondent of the New York Free man's Journal, writing from Logansport,

Ind , July 20th, gives the following account of the dedication of a Catholic Church | deliberate misrepresentations of the Tri at that place : "It was our good fortune, on yesterday, to be present at the dedication to God of

the very bandsome church of St. Vincent de Paul, Logansport, Indiana, Rev. Geo. A. Hamilton, pastor. It is constructed of solid stone, from base to summit, and is ca pable of seating at least twelve hundred persons. Its interior decorations are of the highest artistic style, it being beautifully frese el and embelished with some magnifi cent festoons, and lighted by uncommonly bandsome stained-glass windows. The dedication was performed by the Rt. Rever-end Bishop of Fr. Wayne, ordinary. The sermon was delivered by the Rt. Reverend Bishop of Louisville. Of it suffice to say, that it was not one unworthy of the learned and el quent Bishop Spalding. Among the clergy present in the sanctuary we noticed Revs. C. J. Maugin and J. Whemhoff of Lafayette, also Revs. B. F. Force and two other clergymen whose names we have forgotten. Rt. Rev. Bishop Luers delivered a sermon at three o'clock, in German, and tributes to which humanity is heir-the Dr. Spalding delivered one in the evening, at eight o'clock, on "the perpetuity of the Church" Upon each of these occasions, bers of the "dark lantern" "rookery" of the church and surrounding grounds were thronged with worshippers and spectators. The crowd was much thickened by the arrival of a train of eight care, at 10 A. M., from Lafayette, packed inside and outside with persons come to attend the dedication. Upon the whole, the day was one of just pride to the good Catholics of Logansport, particularly their excellent pastor, Father Hamilton. He toiled late and early, and wore a coat out at the elbows, to erect the beautiful dedicated on yesterday."

Capt. Huntington was a man like themselves, a sneaking "Leaguer," but they dared approach the Secretary of War be-Most of our readers will recognize in the Rev. G. A. Hamilton, the eloquent and of the genuis custos moram talk about worthy pastor of St. Patrick's Catholic Church of this city, several years ago.

## Col Carroll C. Marsh.

Col. C. C. Marsh, of Fort Donelson fame is now in Washington, and stopping at the Kirkwood House. He was the only man called out in front of the army and complimented. At Shiloh be won great bonor .- Washington Union.

Col. Marsh was in this city, says the Philadelphia Evening Journal, a few days ago. He has proved himself one of the bravest men and best soldiers in the service, and was several times urgently recommended by Gen. Grant for promotion: but Lovejoy, over whom Col. Marsh was elected as colonel of his regiment, was his enemy at court, and Gen. Grant's request was not complied with: Col. Turchin. who disgraced the American name by his atrocities in Alabama, and McNeil, who shot ten innocont men in Missouri to atone for the mere absence of one alleged Union man, were prometed brigadiers. Had posed to a civil war, believing "that war Marsh proved himself a negro and cotton was disunion," and that the difficulties thief, and a murderer of non-combatants could be adjusted honorably alike to all -including women and children - be

ny the exhibition, and perform some of his sneaks—your boasting Falstaffs who could knew more of the military science than somewhat remarkable doctrine that "the show, see advertisement in this day's pacountry's enemies in the open field? Ah, Lovejoy and men like him .- State Regis-

no-they volunteer for a different arm of | ter. thirds the usual crop. The qualty of the grain, however, is excellent.

the Judgebip he called them "noiroum and raid. It is, of course, an infamous sized" dogs.

Jam Frica.

### From Caire.

Cairo, Aug. 8. That part of the rebel territory west of the Mississippi is shortly to be cleared avery organized force. Gen. Davidson is marching down through the centre of Arkansas, and, in several little affairs with the enemy, has been entirely successful -Already the people of Jacksonport are said to be fleeing before Davidson's approach. There is also another expedition just on the point of starting into the wes tern country, which will help to complete the work of crushing rebellion. It is not proper to speak of it in detail at present .-It cannot be long till this entire sweep of territory will be under undisputed Federal

control The Atlanta Appeal urges guerrilla op-erations upon the Mississippi River, It

"A systematized plan of operations on its banks will accomplish more than can otherwise be devised to cripple Grant."-It wants to see travelers on the Father of Waters bushwhacked from every canebrake and bluff below Memphis.

#### Reduced to Points.

If it is supposed the public judgment may be deceived by fulsehood and rettyfogging into a belief that negro soldiers how that the recent Federal successes are are employed by the administration from regard to the public interest, we give nothat they must confront and overcome these faults :

1. That their employment was contrary to the construction of international law constantly maintained by the government and enforced by us against Great Britain in compelling from her the payment for negroes whom she had employed as sol-2. Their employment was opposed by

has been a prime element in the division of public sentiment in the loyal States, and has exasperated and united the people of the South; 3. If, when the policy was introduced, t was believed any considerable number of negro soldiers could be obtained, it is

now demonstrated that the attempt is a failure : 4. There is not an instance where negro soldiers have been introduced in the army

that collision been them and white soldiers has not followed. 5. Their employment has led to a system of retaliation on both sides, resulting in the butchery of defenceless prisoners. 6. If the policy shall be continued, the Confederates will arm their slaves, and we

shall have these additional forces to over-

7. The plea by which their employment in the first instance was justified,that the South had just commenced the system-is shown to be false by the letter of the Richmond correspondent of the New York Tribune, which has renewed the discussion upon this question.

8 That we cannot hope that our people will willingly engage in a war when, if taken prisoners, their doom will be imprisonment or execution : 9. That every pegro we can obtain can

be more profitably employed in our armies. in other capacities; and our soldiers prefer they should be otherwise employed ; 10. If we engage to discontinue their use as soldiers, the Confederates will not

11. That if the fearful system of retalpresent .- of Memphis arrived also from below. She liation already begun, and thereatened to be Resolutions were passed, in substance as is in the service of the Medical Department | continued, by both parties, is enforced, we and had on board 400 sick. During the cannot expect civilized nations to refrain

out off here and buried. She remained | And lastly, we are condemned by our only long enough to take on supplies of ice own construction of international law as and other necessary stores, when she left | well as by the general interpretation, and for St. Louis, where she will discharge her | connot justify ourselves before the world in such a policy.

Here are a dozen irrefutable facts, each this experiment should be tried, as only by its trial could abolition clamor respecting it be silenced. Now that is a demonstrated failure, and is periling the lives of our soland inevitably leading to the arming of their slaves by the Confederates, it would be criminal longer to remain eilent. We have not to-day six thousand effective negro troops in the field. Let us have no more no more of regiments where there are two white officers to one negro soldier. The nation has been too long deceived by the wiliful promulgation of falsehood by the highest officers of the government and the bunes of the press. Their "infernal" hatred and fanaticism is now urging upon the country a system of wasfare equaling in atrocity to the Syrian massicres or the revolt of the Sepoye. The administration can, without loss of horor, treat with the Confederates for the discontinuance of the policy. If it refuses or neglects to do so, on its head, and on the heads of the archagitators whose "pressure" led to its adoption, will be the blood of our murdered prisoners and the soldiers uselessly slain

in a contest with the armed slaves of the South .- Chicago Times. The Outrages of Negro Soldiers The country was informed by Adjutant General Thomas a short time since that he established a camp of pegroes on Island No. 10, on the Mississippi River. The exploits of that branch of the military service are recorded in our telegraphic dispatches of yesterday. Fifteen pegro soldiers, armed and uniformed, visited the house of a planter in the neighborhood. killed him and his father, and threw their bodies in the water, threw his little son alive after them, bound two young girls together and threw into the river, and after consummating the sum of all iniquities upon the person of the eldest daughter, sent her after the rest to a watery grave .and unarmed family, did these brave dieciples of Adjutant General Thomas' negro theory. Six unoffending and harmless individuals were butchered with all the savagery that brutish insticts could suggest.

ered them, and hapless maidenbood was outraged as no beings on the face of the earth except negroes can outrage it. This was one of the regiments the venerable Thomas boasted of. It consisted of twenty or thirty-five pegro soldiers, as do the majority of his twenty regiments. Of this twenty or thirty-five pegro soldiers, fifteen have been guilty of the most horrible crimes human beings are capable of, and the rest are undoubtedly ready to embrace the first opportunity leading to the bility belong? Does it belong to Adjutant General Thomas, who was the too willing instrument, or to the administration who conceived and sanctioned the creation of these household-descorating flends. In proportionate measure, it rests with both.

Children were massacred as only the red

skin fiends in the Northwest have massa-

#### - Chicago Times. From (harleston

New York, August 5. A Charleston letter of the 31st says: "The last day of July passes away with verything promising success, though perhaps not as soon as some may wish, All things are working well. We know that great anxiety is felt in Charleston for the safety of the gity.

parapet of Fort Suprier, as a protection to the walls, lines of cotton bales. It told us the walls, lines of cotton bales. It told us ers on Chicago street between Marion st. plainly that our 15-inch shot were equal to its destruction. But the cotton bales are west side from Marion street to the Distilnow gone. Set on fire, as they were, by lary, have ten days from the 11th day of their own guns, they were obliged to take them down, and are now piled in scorched August, 1863, to repair said side walk. heaps behind the fort.

encouraging to us."
FORTRESS MONROE, August 3,

From the Southwest

VICESSURG, July 29, via Carno, Aug. 4. In the late advance upon Jackson, letters were captured confirming the treason of James Buchanan. Letters from Davis to Buchanan, in copy, and replies from the old Public Functionary, confirm Gen. Scutt's accusation.

The rebel Major General, John S. Bows en, died of disentary a few days ago. The Division under General Herron, at Natchez, has destroyed immense supplies of Contederate stores. Cattle driven from Texas, and salt from Louisians, intended for Lee's army, in great numbers and quantity, have been captured. The rebellion west of the Mississippi is dead, except in Arkansas, and Gen. Steele will manage that presently.

VICESBURG, July 30, via CAIRO. Aug. 5, Gen. Steele, lately in the 1st division, Sherman's corps, has been transferred to the command of Helena, Arkansas. Gen. Dennis is in command of the division formerly commanded by Gen. Steele.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, JOLIET, Ill. Aug. 1 1863. Pursuant to request of the County School Commissioner, there assembled promptly at his office the following energetic teachers to consider the propriety and expediency of holding a Teacher's Institute in

this county this fell, viz: A. A. Smith, Pres. Plainfield Academy; Prof. J. C. Rhodes, of the same institution; Francis Hanford, Principal of Lockport Union School; P. C. Royce, Prin'l Channahorn do.; A. A. Manson, prin'l Monee do.; Edward O'Connor, teacher, Troy; J. Carpenter Esq., Frankfort. J. B. Town. all parties, save the ultra abolitionists, and principal of Wilmington Union School, res of absence and pledging a hearty co-ope ration in what action might be taken.

On motion A. A. Smith was called to the chair and S. O. Simonds chosen Secretary. It was resolved that we, trusting n the beneficial results to follow, deem it highly proper and expedient to hold a Teacher's Institute in this county this fall, On motion, James Johonnet, Francis Hanford and J. E. Rhodes were appointed an executive committee. By common consent the School Commissioner was added

to the committee Ex officio. The time of helding the Institute was then taken up and generally discussed .-After a few expressions had been made, pro and con, the last week of October next, was selected as the most appropriate time for holding it,

The body, after recommending an early sitting of the executive committe to determine the place of holding the Institute. the presenting of programme, and such other business as might come before them, and that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the county newspapers, adjourned Sine die. A. A SMITH S. O. SIMONDS, Sec.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS. OF THE COMMON COUNCIL JOLIET, Aug. 5, 1863.

Council met. Present his Honor the Mayor and Ald. Doulittle, Higinbotham, Herschbach, Hunter, Paesold, Cagwin, Leo, Caswell and

Minutes of the three previous meetings read and approved.

Petition of Eugene Daly and others pray ing the council to take measures to improve Exchange street from the west line of granted. Hickory street, running west to the city limits, was received, and on motion of Ale Caswell, referred to a special committee of three. The Mayor appointed Ald. Higinbotham, Austin and Herschbach said com-

Petition of H. N. Marsh and others, asking the council to construct a side walk on the north side of Cross street from Bluff to Hickory street, with suitable crossings at Bluff and Broadway streets, was received M Seits, labor on engine No. 2, and on mction of Ald. Doolittle, referred to committee on Streets and Bridges. Petition of James McCann and others praying the council to construct a side walk | J C Van Auken, repairing well dist. n front of Lot 4 and Block 2 East Joliet, on the east side of Chicagost, was received R H Dewey, on motion of Ald. Higinbotham, granted, Petition of Chas. II. Weeks and othere for a side walk upon the east side of Eastern Avenue, from Cass street to Third Avenue, said side walk to be built of stone

Ald. Doolittle, referred to committee on Streets and Bridges. The petition of Patrick Carbery, Esq. P. M. n regard to the Marshal releasing three boys from Bridewell, was received and re-

es thick, was received, and on motion of

erred to committee on Judiciary. Petition of A. Williams and others for a stone side walk four feet wide, on the west side of Mississippi Avenue from Washington st. to Second Avenue was received, and on motion referred to committee on Streets

and Bridges. The communication of the Board of School Inspectors from District No. 1, representing to the council that the present school house accomodations are insufficient to meet the requirements of said district, not affording proper accommodation to much more than one half of the children, who have attended during the present summer. The Board also submitted a plan to extend the Primary school house westward to twice its present length, and the probable cost of such enlargement, was received, and on motion of Ald. Doolittle, referred to a committee of one alderman from each ward in said district, to estimate the expense of building the same, and also to receive proposals for building said enlarge-ment. The Mayor appointed Ald. Porter, Hunter and Herschbach as such commit-

appointed by the common council of the city of Joliet, to lavy an assessment upon the real estate fronting on the west side of Iowa Avenue between Washington street and Second Avenue, to defray the expense f constructing a stone side walk four feet wide on said west side lows Avenue, have returned their assessment, due notice of which has been published in the corporation newspaper, in accordance with the ordinances and charter of said city, in relation to special assessments, and no person baving filed any objection, therefore,

Be it ordained by the common council of the City of Joliet. That said assessment be and the same is hereby approved and confirmed, and that

the city clerk issue a warrant to the City Collector for the collection of the same. Passed and approved Aug. 5, 1863. W. A STRONG Jr. Mayor. Attest, W. H. ZARLEY, City Clerk.

The commissioners heretofore appointed by the common council to estimate the expense, and recommend an assessment to repair the side walk on both sides of Chicago street from Marion street to 5th Avenue

The Finance committee to whom had Everything betokens a fearfulness on the part of the rebels here, which is very their repor, which was received and ordered been referred the matter of settling with placed on file.

The commissioners heretofore appointed The Charleston Courier of the 28th says:

"There were about twenty-seven vessels inside the bar yesterday, including the Ironsides and six Monitors; also twenty- which on motion of Ald. Highhotbam was five in Stone Inlet."

The commissioners heretofore appointed by the common council for the purpose of opening let Avenue to Eastern Avenue, and assessment, which on motion of Ald. Highhotbam was old, 15 hands high, blind in the right even. Appended to the purpose of opening let Avenue to Eastern Avenue, and assessment, which on motion of Ald. Highhotbam was old, 15 hands high, blind in the right even. Appended to the purpose of opening let Avenue to Eastern Avenue, and assessment, which on motion of Ald. Highhotbam was old, 15 hands high, blind in the right even. Appended to the purpose of opening let Avenue to Eastern Avenue, and assessment, which on motion of Ald. Highhotbam was old, 15 hands high, blind in the right even. Appended to the purpose of opening let Avenue to Eastern Avenue, and assessment, which on motion of Ald. Highly 1865, by John L. Granges, one-bay horse, 6 years old, 15 hands high, blind in the right even. Appended to the right even appears of the purpose of opening let Avenue to Eastern Avenue, and assessment, which opening let Avenue to Eastern Avenue, and assessment, which are reported to the right even appears of the common opening let Avenue to Eastern Avenue, and assessment, which are reported to the right even appears of the common opening let Avenue to Eastern Avenue, and assessment, which are reported to the common opening let Avenue to Eastern Avenue, and assessment, which are reported to the common opening let Avenue to Eastern Avenue, and assessment, and assessment, which are reported to the common opening let Avenue to Eastern Avenue, and assessment, and assessment are reported to the common opening let Avenue to the common opening let Avenue to the comm

dered to publish the required notice to parties interested.

The commissioners heretofore appointed

by the common council to estimate the expense and recommend an assessment, having failed to make any report for building a side walk on the west side of Joliet street from Washington street to the south line of Block 78, School Section Addition to Joliet. On motion of Ald. Leo, the council proceeded to elect new commissioners on said improvement, which resulted in the election of John McNiff, M. Sebastian and Robert Lamping.

On motion of Ald. Porter, the City Assessor was allowed one week from date to finish the assessment roll for the year

Ald. Doolittle, introduced the following resolution, which passed: Resolved, By the common conneil of the city of Joliet, that the city clerk be and he is bereby authorized and empowered to effeet insurance upon the buildings now in course of erection for school purposes, upon the completion of the same, and also upon such other property of the city as may now or at any time hereafter be exposed to loss or damage by fire. Such insurance to be effected in such company of companies as he shall deem most beneficial

to the interest of the city. The committee on Streets and Bridges to whom had been referred, the matter of building a side walk on the north side of Cross street from Bluff to Hickory streets eported the same back and recommended that the side walk be built, on motion of Ald. Doolittle the report of the committee was received and recommendations concurred in: Whereupon, on motion the ouncil proceeded to elect commissioners to estimate the expense and recommend an ssessment for building said side walk on the north side of Cross street, on counting the votes cast, it was found that H. Young, B. Smith and John Belz had each received sponded by letter, regretting the necessity seight votes, that being a majority they were declared duly elected such commis sioners. (See Ordinance )

Ald, Higinbotham from the committee n Streets and Bridges, reported the bids that the committee had received for building the Bridge over Hickory Creek, on the line of Chicago street. On motion of Ald. Porter, the bids were opened and reported to the council. The committee reported that the lowest

responsible bid was Chas, and A. werner, and recommended that the contract be let to them, and on motion of Ald. Caswell, the report of the committee was accepted. Ald. Hunter introduced an ordinance to grade Jefferson street, between Chicago st. and the river. Ald. Cagwin offered an amendment, which was accepted-the ordinance as amended was then passed. (See Ordinance.)

The council proceeded to elect three commissioners to e-timate the expense and recommend an assessment for grading Jefferson street, from Chicago street River Bridge. The Mayor appointed Ald-Caswell and Paesold tellers, on counting the votes cast it was found that W. W. Stevens, W. G. Thompson and Chas. II. Mscomber, had each received eight votes, that being a majority, they were declared duly elected such commissioners. On motion of Ald. Cagwin, ordered that

the St. Com. be, and he is hereby directed to remove the loose stones in the streets within the city limits fortbwith, the same to be paid for from the Poll Tax Fund of the different Wards, not otherwise appro-On motion of Ald. Caswell, ordered that the clerk be, and he is he eby authorized to draw an order in favor of A. D. Edge-

worth for the sum of \$9.06, being for reduction of personal tax of said Edgeworth, for the year 1862. The bill of Martin Wagner of \$1.50 for bauling engine No. 2 from echool house fire, was received, and on motion referred

to E. Porter, Chief Engineer. The committee on Streets and Bridges, asked for further time to consider the bids received for building Heckury Creek bridge Bills Reported back by committee on claims

and on motion allowed. S C R lling, copying ordinances, J Patrick, service special police, 45.00 H Young, same F Beutenmuller, repi. engine No 2, 7,00 Sheriden, burying dead hoge, J F Rhodes, copying ordinances, II Young, boarding prisoners in brid-

A Comstock, surveying for foundstions of school houses. O Rumble, drilling well dist. No 7, 51,00

1st payment on small school houses, Schaetian, witness Verly suit. McNerny same O Fax. four feet wide and not less than three inch- P O'Connor, use of room special election.

On motion conneil adjourned to meet on the 12th day of August, 1863, at 8 o'alock W. H. ZARLEY, City Clerk.

ORDINANCES. Be it ordained by the common council of the City of Joliet. That Jefferson street be graded from the centre of Chicago street to the east end of the River Bridge, with good gravel material, the same to be 18 inches deep in the centre of the street, and rounded down to eix inches in depth at the sides, that the gutters of the street be well faced with tone, and proper outlets to be made into the side drains at intervals along the said street for the drainage of surface water. The cost of said work to be paid for by a special assessment to be levied for that purpose upon the property fronting said street. The ordinance passed and approved July 6th, 1863, in relation to the grad-

Passed and approved Aug. 5, 1863. W. A. STRONG, Jr., Mayor. Attest, W. H. ZARLEY, Cierk. Be it ordained by the common council of the City of Joliet. That a side walk be constructed on the North side of Cross street, from Bluff to

ing of said street is hereby repeale

Hickory' street, with suitable crossings across Bluff street and Broadway, maid side walk to be eight feet mide, four feet to be of stone and the remainder of gravel. Passed and approved Aug. 5, 1863, W. A. STRONG, Jr., Mayor. Attest, W. H. ZARLEY, Clerk. mmissioners Hotico.

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested, that the commissioners heretefore appointed by the common council of the city of Joliet, to cause Jetferson attret to be graded, from the centre of Chicago street to the Des Plaines River in said city, in conformity with an ordinance heretofore passed by cago errect to the Des Flaines River in and city, inconformity with an ordinance heretofore passed bysaid council for that purpose, will meet for the purpose of entering upon their duties as such commissioners, at the office of W. W. Stevens in said city, on.
Tuesday the 18th day of Aug., 1863, at 10 o'clock AM., when and where all persons interested in said matiter are requested to be present.

Corporation Notice. NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that the commissioners herstofore appointed by the common council of the city of Joliet, to estillate the expense and recommend an assessment for the purpose of opening Frst Avenue to Eastern Avenue, between lots eight and nine (8 & 9) Compbells Addition to Jeliet, in said city, have returned their assessment which is now on file in the office of the city clerk and the same will be confirmed by the common council, on the first Wednesday of September next, unless

Joliet, August 11, 1865. 830 BEWARD. STRAYED OR STOLEN.

CHARLES McCLUSERY.

PROM the subarriber about the 20th of July, a brown horse, white spot in his forehead and affille white on the tip of his nose, one hind fost white, branded with the letter K, about fifteen hands high, heavy sot, shod on his forward feet. The above reward will be paid by the delivery of the horse to the subscriber at Euroof, Ill.